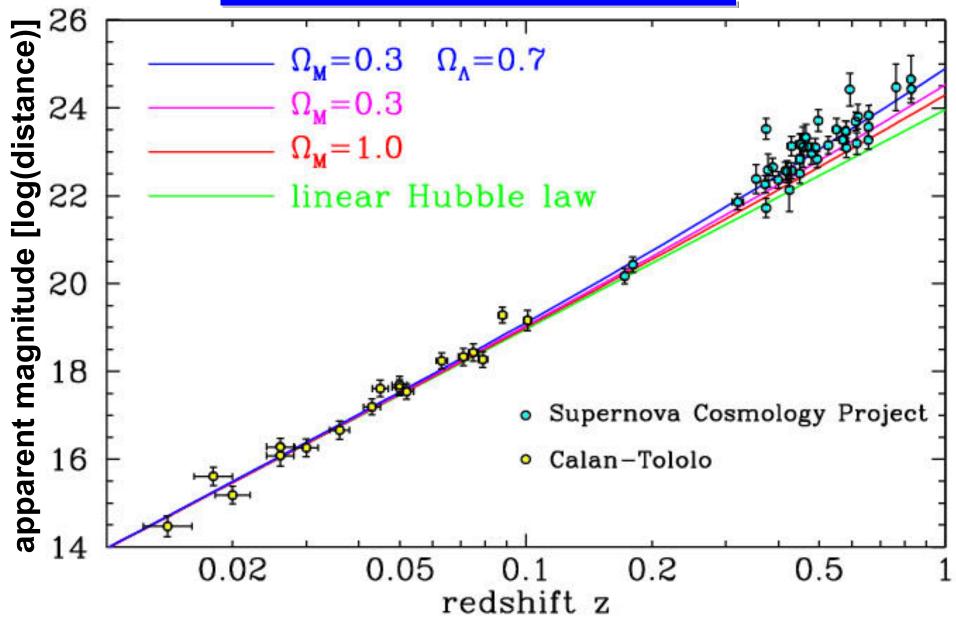
Cosmology and the origin of structure

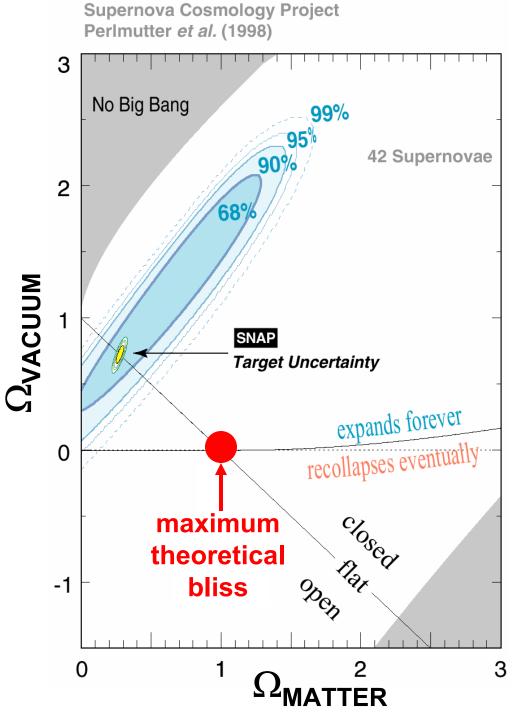
Rocky I: Dark Energy

Rocky II: Dark Matter

Rocky Kolb
Fermilab & The University of Chicago

Type la supernova





High-z SNeIa are fainter than expected in an Einstein-deSitter model

cosmological constant, or ...some changing non-zero vacuum energy, or ... or some unknown systematic effect(s)

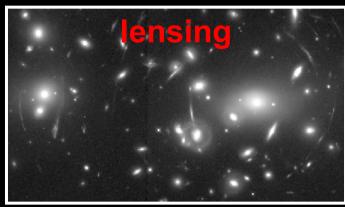
The case for *∆*:

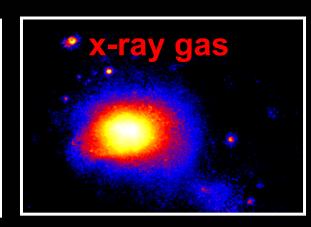
- 1) Hubble diagram
- 2) subtraction

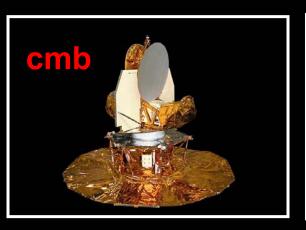
$\Omega_{\rm MATTER} \sim 0.3$

$\Omega_{ extsf{TOTAL}} = 1$

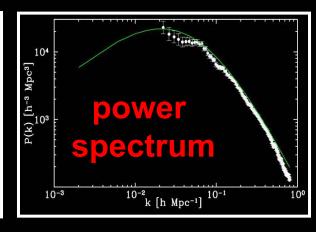




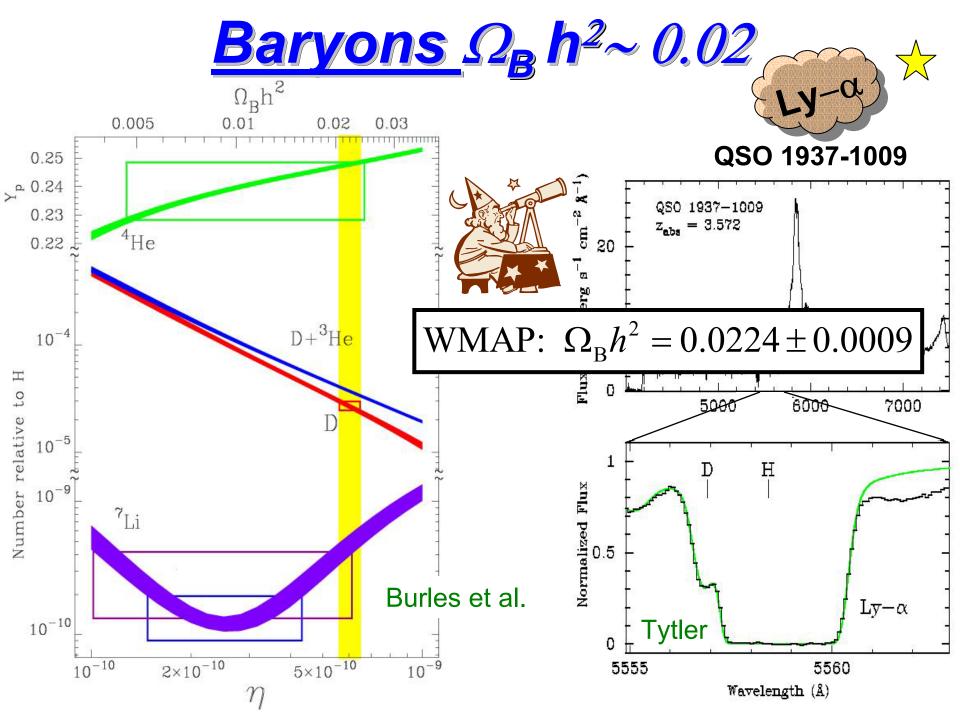


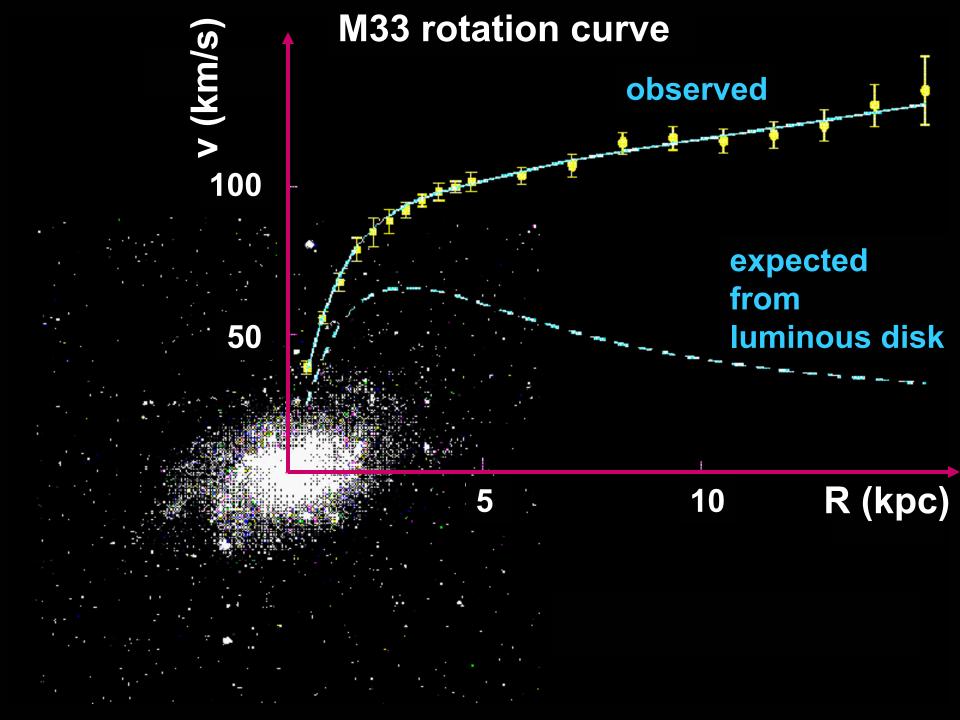






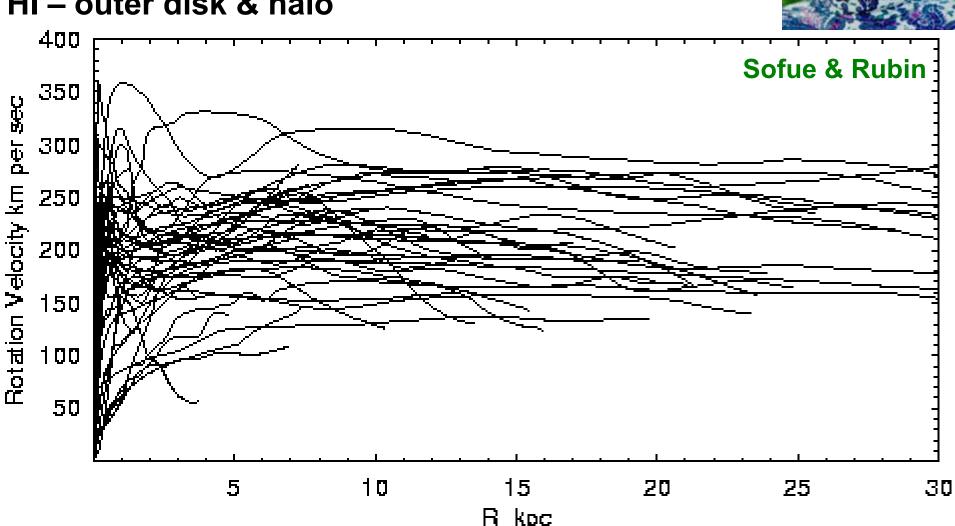
1 - 0.3 = 0.7





Rotation curves

CO – central regions Optical – disks HI – outer disk & halo

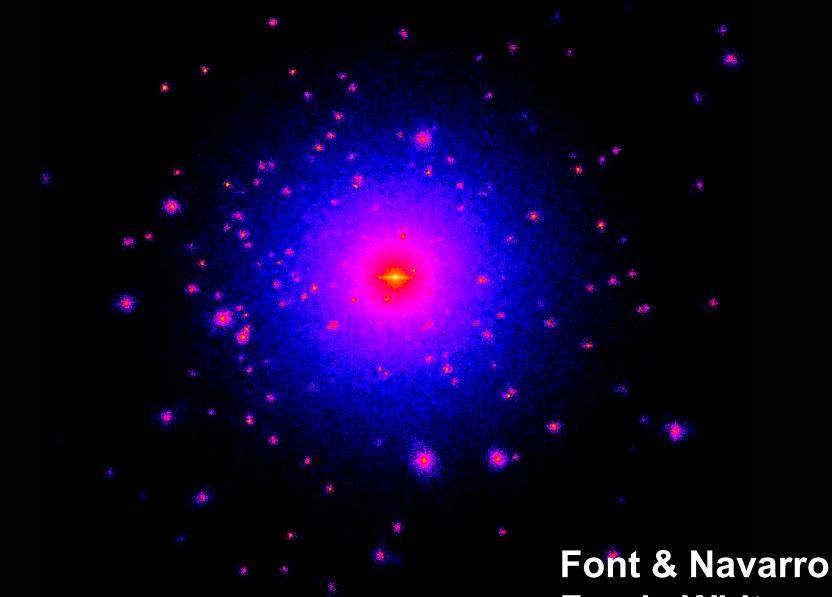




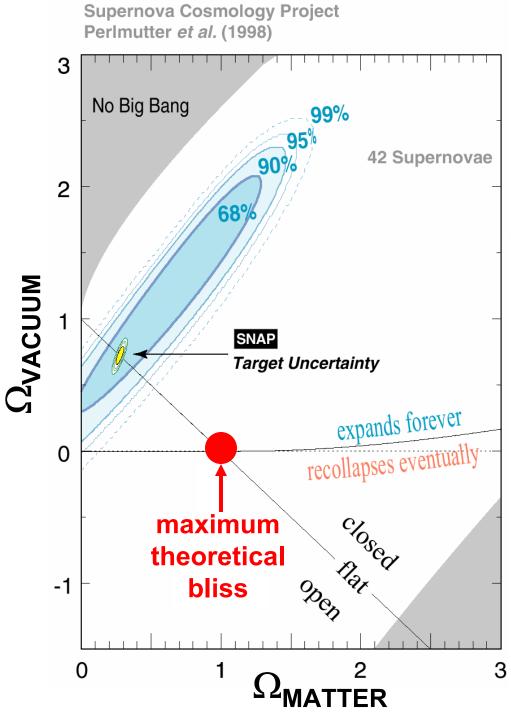
Gravitational Lens Galaxy Cluster 0024+1654

Hubble Space Telescope • WFPC2

If we could "see" dark matter



Frenk, White, . . .



High-z SNeIa are fainter than expected in an Einstein-deSitter model

cosmological constant, or ...some changing non-zero vacuum energy, or ... or some unknown systematic effect(s)

The case for *∆*:

- 1) Hubble diagram
- 2) subtraction

$$\Omega_{\text{TOTAL}} = 1$$

 $\Omega_{M} = 0.3$
 $1 - 0.3 = 0.7$

3) age of the universe

to: age of the universe

white dwarf cooling

 11 ± 2 Gyr

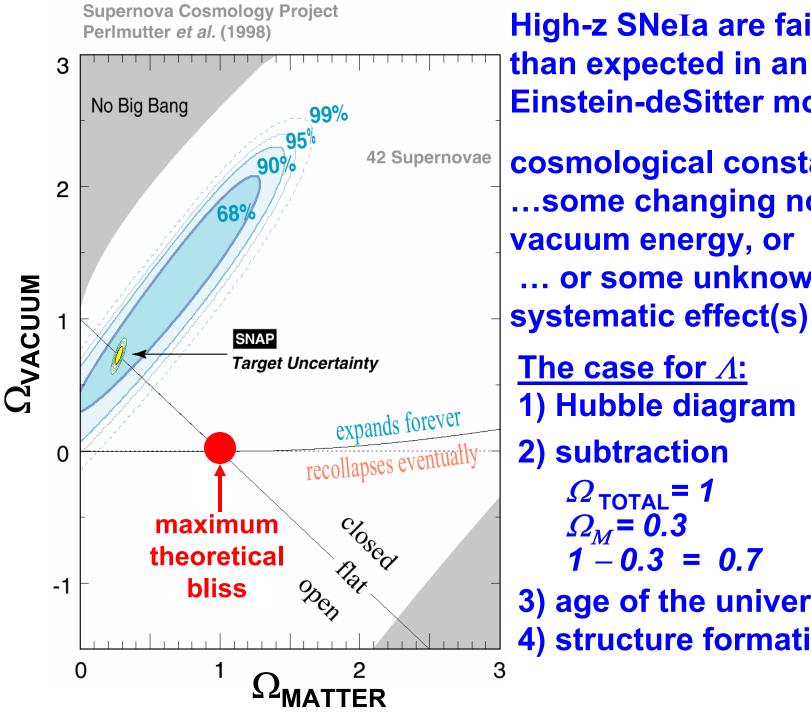
nucleocosmochronology

 12.6 ± 3 Gyr

globular cluster evolution

 13.5 ± 2 Gyr

| $H_0 = 70$ | Ω_{M} | $\mathcal{\Omega}_{\!ee}$ | t ₀ (Gyr) |
|------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Flat | 1.0 | 0 | 9.3 |
| Open | 0.3 | 0 | 12 |
| Open | 0.2 | 0 | 14 |
| Flat | 0.3 | 0.7 | 13.5 |
| Flat | 0.2 | 0.8 | 15 |



High-z SNeIa are fainter than expected in an Einstein-deSitter model

cosmological constant, or ...some changing non-zero vacuum energy, or ... or some unknown

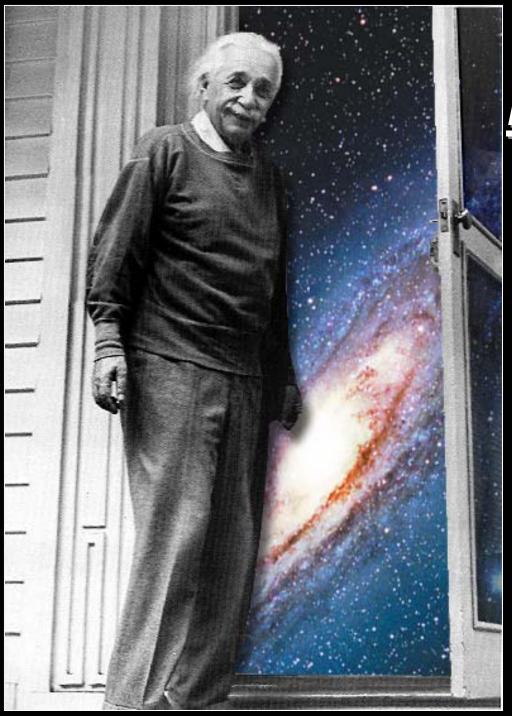
The case for Λ :

- 1) Hubble diagram
- 2) subtraction

$$\Omega_{\text{TOTAL}} = 1$$

 $\Omega_{M} = 0.3$
 $1 - 0.3 = 0.7$

- 3) age of the universe
- 4) structure formation



<u>Einstein's</u> Biggest Blunder?

1917 Einstein proposes cosmological constant

1929 Hubble discovers Expansion of the universe

1934 Einstein calls it "my biggest blunder"

1998 Astronomers find evidence for it



Field equation: $R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R - \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}$

Perfect fluid stress tensor: $T^{\mu}_{\nu} = \operatorname{diag}(\rho, -p, -p, -p)$

"I found it very ugly indeed that the field law of gravitation should be composed of two logically independent terms connected by addition. About the justification of such feelings concerning logical simplicity it is difficult to argue. I cannot help to feel it strongly and I am unable to believe that such an ugly thing should be realized in nature."

Einstein in a letter to Lemaitre, Sept. 26, 1947

Modern view: "It belongs on the right-hand side, and has many contributions."

$$\tilde{T}^{\mu}{}_{\nu} = \operatorname{diag}(\rho_{\Lambda}, \rho_{\Lambda}, \rho_{\Lambda}, \rho_{\Lambda}) \qquad \rho_{\Lambda} = \Lambda/8\pi G$$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R = 8\pi G(T_{\mu\nu} + \tilde{T}_{\mu\nu})$$

Cosmological constant

Mass density of space:

$$\rho_{\Lambda} \simeq 10^{-30} \text{g cm}^{-3} \simeq (10^{-4} \text{ eV})^4 = (10^{-3} \text{ cm})^{-4}$$

$$\Lambda = 8\pi G \rho_{\Lambda} = (10^{29} \text{ cm})^{-2} = (10^{-33} \text{ eV})^2$$

The unbearable lightness of nothing!

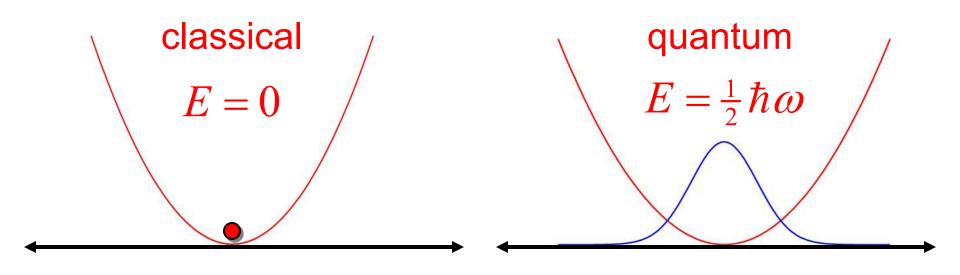
Cosmo-illogical constant?

Numerology:

$$\rho_V = M_W^4 \exp(-2/\alpha)$$
 $\rho_V = M_{SUSY}^8 / M_{Pl}^4$
 $m_V = 10^{-3} \text{ eV}$
 $R_5 = 10^{-4} \text{ cm}$

Quantum uncertainty

Fourier modes of all fields are harmonic oscillators with a zero-point energy

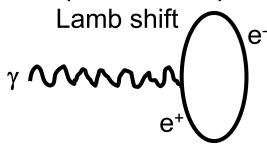


$$\rho = \sum_{\text{all particles}} \pm \int d^3k \sqrt{k^2 + m^2}$$

Quantum uncertainty

$$\rho = \sum_{\text{all particles}} \pm \int d^3k \sqrt{k^2 + m^2} \simeq \sum_{\text{all particles}} \pm \int_0^{\Lambda_C} d^3k \ k^4$$

Photons couple to virtual particles



Gravitons couple to virtual particles

Cosmological constant

e-

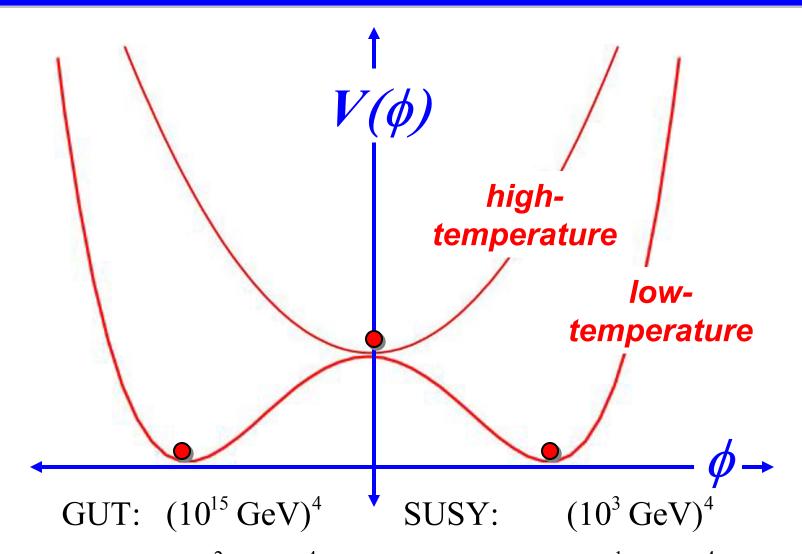
$$\Lambda_C = \infty$$
: $\rho_{\Lambda} = \infty^4$ = bad prediction

$$\Lambda_C = M_{Pl}: \qquad \rho_{\Lambda} = M_{Pl}^4 = (10^{28} \text{ eV})^4$$

$$\Lambda_C = M_{SUSY}: \quad \rho_{\Lambda} = M_{SUSY}^4 = (10^{12} \text{ eV})^4$$

$$\Lambda_C = 10^{-3} \, \text{eV}$$
: $\rho_{\Lambda} = \text{Observed}$

Spontaneous symmetry breaking

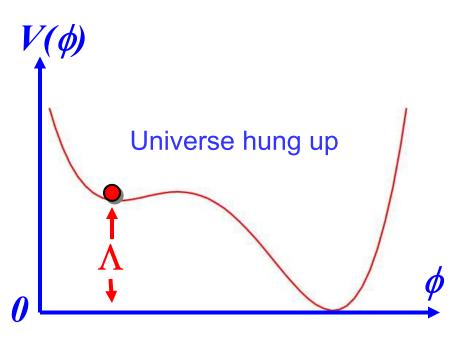


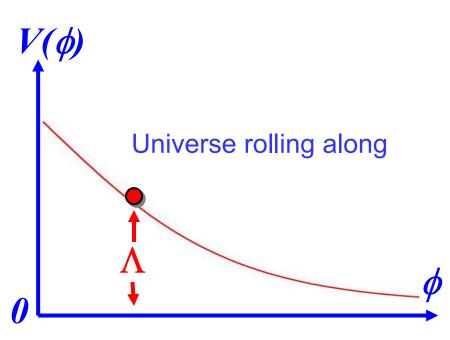
EWK: $(10^{2} \text{ GeV})^{4}$ CHIRAL: $(10^{-1} \text{ GeV})^{4}$

OBSERVED: $(10^{-12} \,\mathrm{GeV})^4$

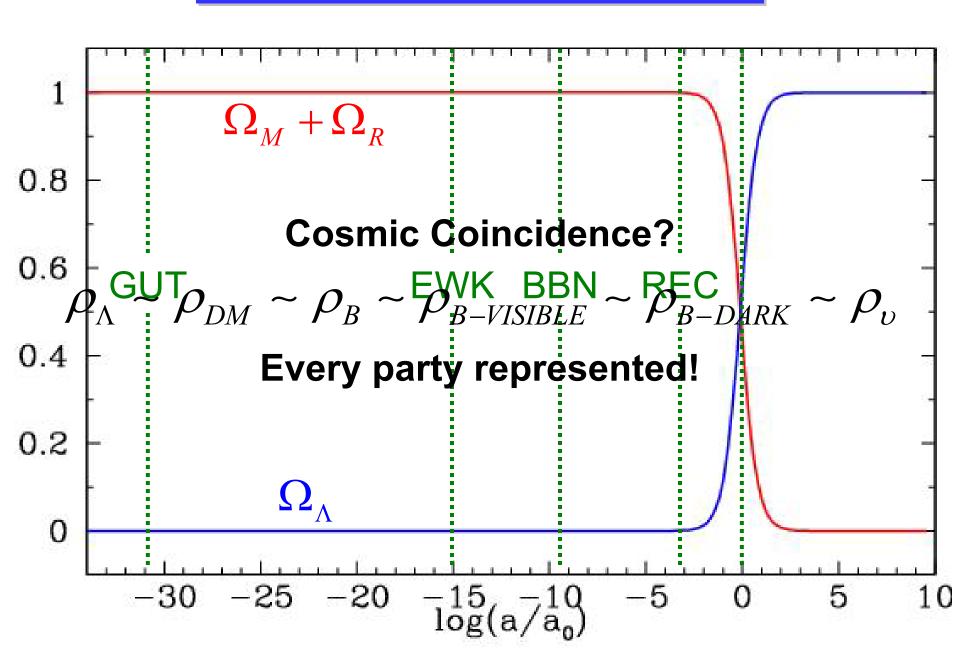
Balancing other contributions

- Many possible contributions.
- Why then is total so small?
- Perhaps unknown dynamics sets global vacuum energy equal to zero.....but we're not there yet!





Cosmic coincidence



A: the uninvited guest

- 1. No unbroken symmetry demands $\Lambda = 0$
- 2. Nothing sets the scale
- 3. Scale seems unrelated to any other energy scale
 - ... seems to require $m \sim 10^{-33} \text{ eV}$
 - ... fifth-force experiments?

Non l'avrei giammai creduto; Ma farò quel che potrò.

> Mozart/Da Ponte, Don Giovanni, Act II

4. Deal with it!

Dark energy depression?

- 1. Alcohol*
- 2. Drugs*
- 3. Anthropic principle*
- 4. Creative theories
- 5. Hard experimental work
- 6. Observational direction

^{*} Therapy, medication, and twelve-step programs available.







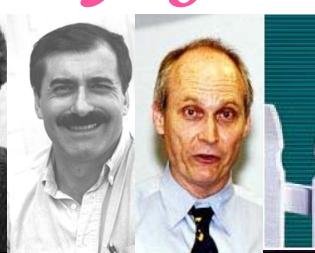




How Far Will They Go?

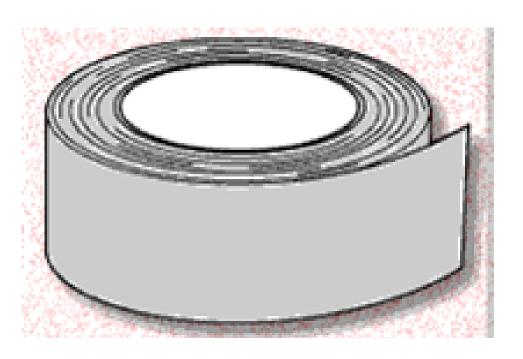






How Far Will They Go?

Theoretical Toolbox



anthropic principle

scalar fields



Entertaining conjecture

Now entertain conjecture of a time When creeping murmur and the poring dark Fills the wide vessel of the universe.

All evidence for dark energy (creeping murmur) is indirect!

SNIa Age :
$$\int \frac{dz}{H(z)}$$

- We infer dark energy from time evolution of *H*.
- Observed time evolution of H does not fit Einstein—de Sitter.
- We *infer* the existence of dark energy!
- Could Friedmann equation be modified?

Take side:

- Something is established ∠CDM too good to ignore
 - SNIa
 - Subtraction
 - Age
 - AgeLarge-scale structure

H(z) not given byEinstein–de Sitter cosmological model

- Dark energy (<u>right-hand side</u> of Einstein equations)?
 - Is it "just" a cosmological constant?
 - If not cosmological constant, what is dynamics?
 - interpretation of $w = \rho/p$?
- Gravity (<u>left-hand side</u> of Einstein equations)?
 - Beyond Einstein (non-GR: branes, etc.)
 - (Just) Einstein (Back reaction of inhomogeneities)

Modifying the left-hand side

• Friedmann equation modified today

Freese & Lewis

- $H^{2} = A\rho \left[1 + \left(\rho/\rho_{\text{cutoff}} \right)^{n-1} \right]$
- Gravitational force law modified at large distance Five-dimensional at cosmic distances

Deffayet, Dvali & Gabadadze

• Tired gravitons

Gravitons metastable - leak into bulk

Gregory, Rubakov & Sibiryakov Dvali, Gabadadze & Porrati

• Gravity repulsive at distance $R \approx \text{Gpc}$

Csaki, Erlich, Hollowood & Terning

- n=1 KK graviton mode very light, $m \approx (\text{Gpc})^{-1}$ Kogan, Mouslopoulos, Papazoglou, Ross & Santiago
- Backreaction of inhomogeneities

Räsänan

Kolb, Matarrese, Notari & Riotto Notari;

Kolb, Matarrese & Riotto

Braneless cosmology

Old Friedmann law:

$$G_{00} = M_{Pl}^{-2} T_{00}$$

$$3H^2 = M_{Pl}^{-2} \rho$$



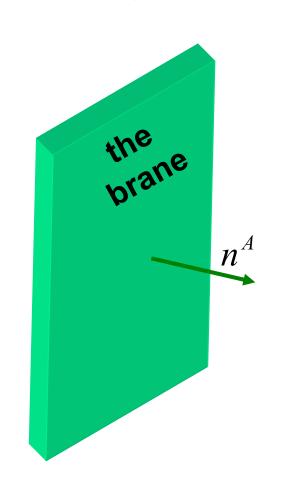


SNIa evidence for dark energy:

$$\int \frac{dz}{H(z)}$$

Brane cosmology

Israel junction condition (Israel 1966)



- n^A : unit vector normal to the brane
- $h_{AB} = g_{AB} n_A n_B$: the induced metric
- $\kappa_{AB} = h_A^C \nabla_C n_B$: the extrinsic curvature

$$\left[\kappa_{\mu\nu}\right] = -M_*^{-3} T_{\mu\nu}^{BRANE}$$

[....] = discontinuity across the brane

$$a'' = \langle a'' \rangle + [a'] \delta(y)$$

discontinuity in second derivative of scale factor

Braneless cosmology

Old Friedmann law:

$$G_{00} = M_{Pl}^{-2} T_{00}$$

$$3H^2 = M_{Pl}^{-2} \rho$$

Friedmann (1921)



SNIa evidence for dark energy:

$$\int \frac{dz}{H(z)}$$

Braneful cosmology

New Friedmann law:

Israel jump conditions

Binetruy, Deffayet, Langlois (2000)

$$3H^{2} = \frac{\Lambda}{2} + \frac{M_{*}^{-6}}{12} \rho^{2} + \frac{c}{a^{4}(t, y = 0)}$$

Brane cosmology

• New Friedmann law Binetruy, Deffayet, Langlois (2000)

$$3H^{2} = \frac{\Lambda}{2} + \frac{M_{*}^{-6}}{12} \rho^{2} + \frac{c}{a^{4}(t, y = 0)}$$

Possible solution Randall & Sundrum (2000)

Introduce a tension σ on the brane $\rho \rightarrow \rho + \sigma$

$$3H^{2} = \left(\frac{\Lambda}{2} + \frac{M_{*}^{-6}}{12}\sigma^{2}\right) + \frac{M_{*}^{-6}}{6}\sigma\rho + \frac{M_{*}^{-6}}{12}\rho^{2} + \frac{c}{a^{4}(t, y = 0)}$$

cosmological constant (cancels?)

$$\frac{M_*^{-6}}{18}\sigma = \frac{8\pi G}{3}$$
 unconventional

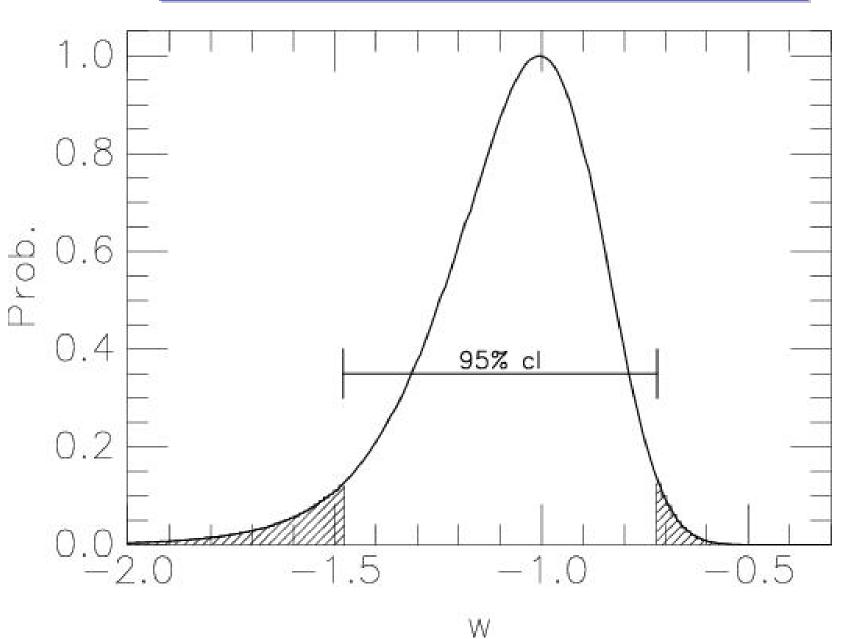
Friedmann equation

corrections

How do we sort it out?

- Something is established-∧CDM too good to ignore SNIa
 - Subtraction
 - Age
 - Large-scale structure
 -
- Is it "just" a cosmological constant? Is w = -1?
- If $w \neq -1$, what is the dynamics?

For now...parameterize



High-z supernova team

w < -1?

 null dominant energy condition: energy doesn't propagate outside the light cone

$$|p| \le |\rho| \Rightarrow -\rho \le p \le \rho$$

• model with w < -1: negative kinetic energy scalar field

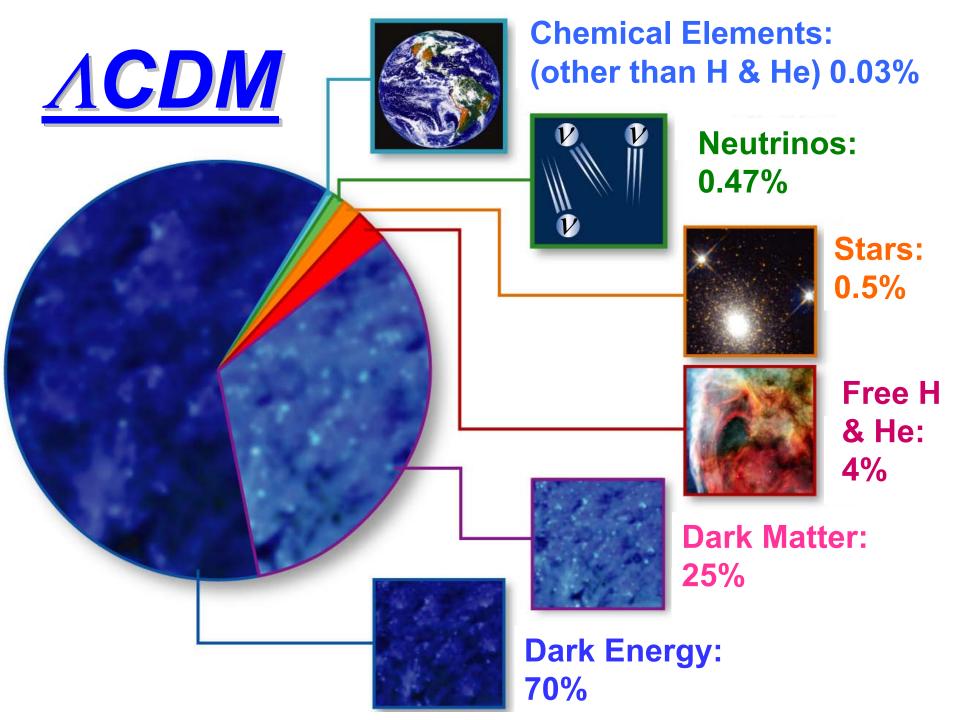
$$L = -\dot{\phi}^2 - \exp\left(-\phi^2\right)$$

instability cured with higher derivative terms?

Aether of the 21st century?

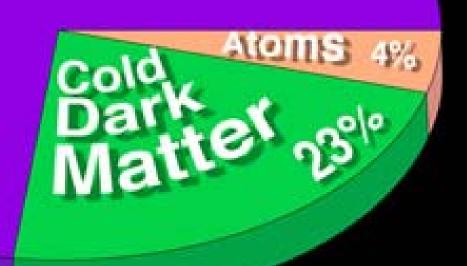
It's an infrared issue!

It's an ultraviolet issue!

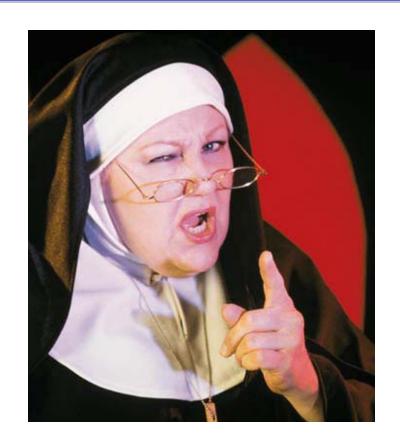


What we "know": ACDM

Dark Energy 73%

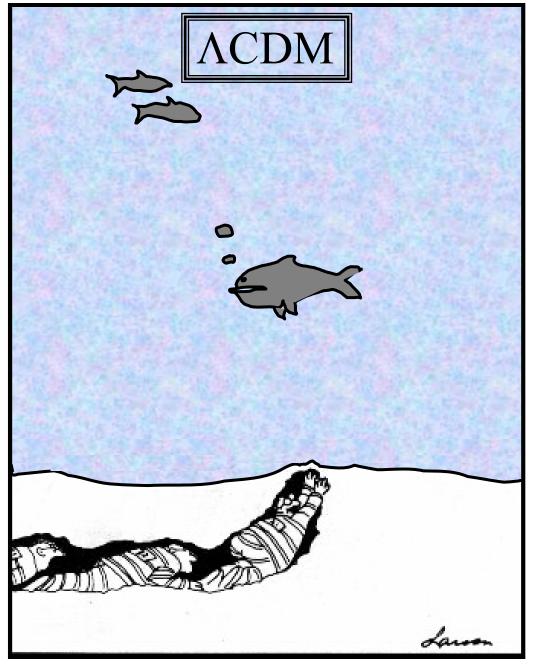


The importance of chastity



"Skepticism is the chastity of the intellect; it should not be surrendered too readily."

– G. Santayana



We're almost free, I just felt the first drops of rain

Cosmology and the origin of structure

Rocky I: Dark Energy

Rocky II: Dark Matter

Rocky Kolb
Fermilab & The University of Chicago